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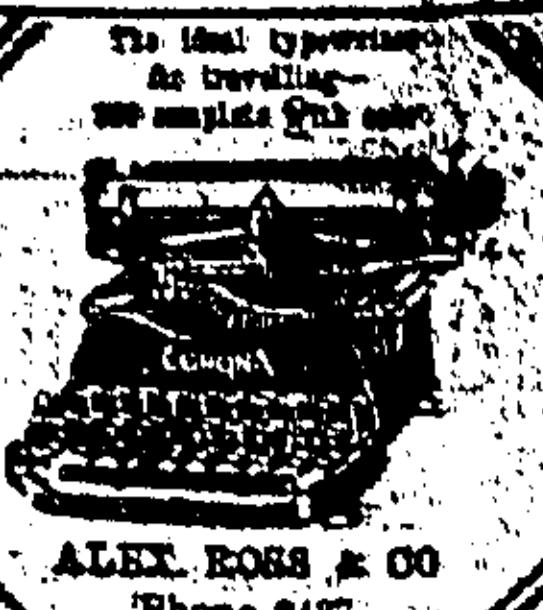
August 6, 1919, Temperature 81.

ESTABLISHED 1845

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 91.

August 6, 1919, Temperature 80.



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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919.

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Steam and Motor Vessels.
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA-BOUND STEAMER
CAPSIZES.

ALL SAVED.

New York, Aug. 5.
The British steamer Clan Gordon from New York for China has capsized. All aboard were rescued by the steamer Abangary.

SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Silver is quoted \$53—\$53. There are only small supplies.

CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Surrey v. Australians was a draw. Sussex beat Yorkshire by five wickets.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOME BAKERS STRIKE.

LONDON, August 2nd.
A national strike of bakers began to day, but it is not expected to last beyond August 5th, till when enough bread had been baked.

The men want £1 for a 44 hour week, and the abolition of night baking. The prospects of a settlement are good.

HUNGARIANS HAVE LABOUR CABINET.

COPENHAGEN, August 1st.
A telegram from Budapest states that a Socialist Government has been formed under M. Bodor, who declares that his chief task will be to preserve internal order and enter into negotiations with the Entente.

LATER.
The new Government consists of representatives of Trade Unions.

M. Edu Kura and his revolutionary governing council have resigned.

PROPAGANDA AND COUNTER-PROPAGANDA.

ARCHANGEL, July 30th.
Yesterday's trouble, among two Russian regiments, emphasises the almost insuperable difficulty of effectively combating the propaganda of the Bolsheviks, whose agents are everywhere working among the illiterate Russians, although they are completely unsuccessful in the districts which experienced the terrors of Bolshevik rule.

Thousands of the Russian Northern Army, inexperienced, therefore believe the wonderful cries of the agitators, who dribble across the lines in the guise of deserters desirous of fighting the Bolsheviks.

It is quite impossible to distinguish the genuine from the false.

The Russian and British authorities are straining every nerve to counter-attack the propaganda by dropping anti-Bolshevik leaflets and despatching agents by aeroplane behind the Bolshevik lines.

General Ironside's Headquarters have been moved to Archangel from Bereznik.

THE ARMY ON THE RHINE.

PARIS, August 2nd.
The Supreme Council has decided that a French Commander will be Commander-in-Chief of all the Allied troops on the Rhine.

The question of the distribution of the captured war material among the Allies has been referred to the military experts.

It has been finally decided that no Government will be allowed to sell such material.

To-day's meeting of the Council considered the difficult question of the repatriation of 200,000 Russian war-prisoners still in Germany. It is not desired to make more publicity than necessary, but the Allies are unwilling to surrender them as recruits for the Bolshevik Army.

The Supreme Council discussed, to-day, the request of the Jugo-Slav Government for the occupation of the Prekmurje wheat region, between Hungary and Jugo-Slavia, on racial grounds.

It is expected that the question of Thrice will be speedily settled.

POLICE STRIKE.

LONDON, August 2nd.
The police situation is stationary. There was no further spread of the strike in the Provinces.

Some half-hearted demonstrations took place outside London police-stations, but these were easily scattered. Picketing is practically non-existent as the pickets have been warned that they are liable to immediate arrest.

LONDON, August 2nd.
It is officially stated that altogether 994 policemen have struck out of 22,000 in London, 700 out of 5,200 in Liverpool, 60 out of 400 in Bootle, and 68 out of 1,400 in Birmingham. Strikers' places are being filled by new recruits.

ING HOURS, POOR PAY.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Railway Clerks' Association, particularly in the North of England, threaten to cease work as a protest against the delay in the consideration of their demands for better all-round conditions as regards pay, hours and holidays.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OUR EMPIRE'S O.K.

OPTIMISTIC SPEECH BY LORD MILNER.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Lord Milner, speaking at Oxford, referring to the British Commonwealth, said he did not share the fear that the independent positions of the Dominions and India would result in a breakaway country in the League of Nations being led to disruption.

If the Commonwealth went to pieces, the strongest pillar of the League would be shattered. We must always settle our domestic differences among ourselves. The Commonwealth had more to lose than any other State by another Armageddon, and nothing to gain.

To have the full support of the Empire, our foreign policy must be broad, simple, and straight-forward.

Speaking on the colour question and the development of our colonies, Lord Milner said it was absurd to denounce this policy as exploitation. He did not say that Colonies and Protectorates were often grossly exploited by the Powers that possessed them, or that they had not themselves in some cases exploited their dependencies in the past, but he did say most emphatically that their present policy was vigorously directed to the prevention of such abuses.

It was their duty to the inhabitants of these countries to make better use of the natural resources, often immense and almost completely neglected. In the process they inevitably enriched themselves, but if material advantage was derived from their trusteeship it was unquestionable.

Was there not, also, the moral side?

He was proud to think that, as a general rule, the men of their race who had been entrusted with power over dependent races had used it well, and had driven the people entrusted to their charge. The nation as a whole had gained much from their experience and their example.

WATCH ESTHONIA.

COPENHAGEN, August 2nd.

The Estonian Press Bureau states that the Soviet of Russia has declared that it is resolved to cease war against Estonia, as it is not out for conquests. The Red Army has been ordered to respect the frontier.

The Estonians, however, cognisant of the Soviet's notorious vacillation, recognise that peace can be concluded only in accord with the Allies.

WHAT FOR?

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.
Mr. Josephus Daniels has announced that the Government has placed an order for a 43,000 ton battleship.

POLES RATIFY.

PARIS, August 2nd.
The Polish Parliament has ratified the Treaty of Peace with Germany, also the Treaty guaranteeing the rights of minorities in Poland, by 235 votes to 41.

INTERDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Presiding at a Government banquet, in honour of the delegates to the Allied Economic Council meeting in London, Lord Robert Cecil, while deplored undue pessimism, feared that the economic position was incalculably serious. The closest consultation of the nations was necessary to solve the difficulties. The inter-dependence of nations was one of the products of civilisation.

INDIAN TROOPS IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Much interest was centred in to-day's march past by the Indian troops, who were unable to participate in the recent Victory Pageant.

They arrived in special trains from Hampton Court, and headed by the combined bands of the Guards Brigades, presented a striking and picturesque appearance as they marched from Waterloo to Buckingham Palace grounds, where they were received by the King.

There were also present the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Douglas Haig and other notable persons.

The King addressed the troops, thanking them for their devotion to the Throne and the Empire, for their war services, and for their cheerful bearing of suffering and sacrifice.

It is expected that the question of Thrice will be speedily settled.

LABOUR IN U.S.A.

CHICAGO, August 2nd.

The railway shopmen have decided in favour of an immediate strike. Numbers in the Chicago district and the South Eastern States have struck, but the latest information is that the result of the movement has disappointed the shopmen, who ignored the instructions of the Laborites of Washington against the strike.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.
Owing to the Labour situation, the House of Representatives has deferred its recess.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic.

Dr. Ramsay Remond should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Changes of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and these medicines cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale By All Chemists and Storeskeepers.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for The China Mail
(from the Wah Yer Po.)]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.
Kan Wan Pang, the Army Minister, has resigned.

Ko U-Hui is appointed Minister to Japan, and Ngan Wai-hing Minister to Germany.

Money is tight in Hunan, and Chang King Yu has wired to the Government for rice money.

The Minister of Communications is considering an Air Mail scheme.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

THE TWO PARLIAMENTS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.
Li Yut-ho had an audience with Kung Sun-jern, the Acting Premier, and discussed the question of combining the old and new Parliaments.

Li said that, according to the constitutional law, the old Parliament which is now in Canton should be protected, for the old Parliament will not consent to the combining of the two Parliaments.

The blame will fall on the Peking Government if the peace negotiations are broken off.

Kung said that the On Foo Club opposed the scheme, so that nothing could be done.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Government has decided to appoint Ko Eh-fun, Chinese Minister to Japan, and Ngan Wai-hing, Minister to Germany.

KIRIN AFFAIRS.

Muan Yun-yuen, the Military Governor of Kirin, has telegraphed to the Peking Government that he has arrived at Chang-chun to exercise his power over all the troops.

No Sze-pun has returned to Chung-chun from Ling-chun, and is ready to hand over the command of the troops to his successor, when one is appointed.

Muan Yun-yuen also says that he is awaiting the arrival of Pou Kwai-hing, who has been appointed his successor, to hand over his seal.

Hongkong Chinese Commercial News.

ORIGIN OF DEPTH BOMBS.

New York, June 18.—Rear Admiral William R. Sims, who will become head of the War college at Newport, in an interview, told for the first time how the now famous depth bomb, popularly known in the navy as the "ash can," came to be invented.

Much has been published about this efficient engine of destruction which accounted for so many of the German undersea craft but this story told Admiral Sims by Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, formerly chief of the Grand Fleet of Britain, is the first account of the origin of the depth bomb idea.

"The bomb is of such simple construction and fits such an obvious need," said Admiral Sims, "that if it had not been invented at the period it was it must surely have come to light within a few months of that time."

"It was first thought of at the Admiralty, according to Lord Jellicoe, when Admiral Madden, second in command of the British fleet, called for some such device after an encounter with a cruiser had with a submarine. The German rose suddenly close to the cruiser and launched a torpedo at her from short range. This, fortunately, missed, and the cruiser was able to turn and dash toward the enemy at full speed in an endeavour to ram it. However, the German commander got his craft under water in time to save her, but as the British



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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned.)

ON
FRIDAY,
August 8, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 6, Mountain View,
the Peak.
A quantity of
Useful Household Furniture,
&c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from CAPTAIN MILROY, to sell by Public Auction.

ON
WEDNESDAY,
August 13, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his residence at the Mercantile Marine Office (Sailor Home),
THE WHOLE OF THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained.
Comprising—

Tenk Bastard, Umbrella Stand (solid brass), Old Weapons, &c., Upholstered Couches and Arm-chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Curios and Bric-a-brac, Several Good Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c., Cream Lace Curtains (New), Carpets, &c., Large Teakwood Sideboards, Bookcase, Cabinets and desk, Dining Chairs, Extension dining Table, Dinner Service, Fluted Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Heavy File Stair Carpet and Rods, White Enamelled Twin Beds (good as new), Bedroom Suite, Large and Small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Camphorwood Chest of drawers, Bathroom Utensils, etc., etc.

Also
Upright Piano (good condition), Indoor Games comprising Deck Quoits Ping Pong Set with Table, Carpet, Bowls, etc., Garden Seat, Sporting Ammunition, Sun-blinds, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from 3 p.m. on the 12th August.
Trans.—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 1, 1919.

WISEMAN, LTD.

WISEMAN'S
Home Made
Chocolates.

\$1.80 Per lb.

Fresh From our Factory
every Morning.

Peek, Frean's
Biscuits.

A fresh stock recently arrived.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
No. 14, Wyndham St.
HONGKONG.

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NOTICE.

WE ARE REMOVING our Offices as from AUGUST 4TH, from NO. 1, Duddell Street to 41, WYNDHAM STREET.
CURRIMBHOY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1, 1919.

**ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL
ORGAN RECITAL**

ON
MONDAY, August 11th,
at 9.15 p.m.

CAMERAS PLATES FILMS PLATES CAMERAS

NEW CAMERAS!

JUST ARRIVED

**PAGET PRIZE PLATES
AND PAPERS.**

BUTCHER'S REFLEX.

EASTMAN'S KODAK.

EASTMAN'S FILMS.

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WATSON'S FORMAZONE.

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink, particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 434.



OUR ANNUAL CASH SALE

Commences on TUESDAY, August 5, 1919.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.

BARGAINS IN THE FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

DRESS GOODS AND REMNANTS.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919.

JOSEPH ADDISON.

Joseph Addison died 200 years ago, and "littery" men who have neglected to read him hitherto are all "dipping" and pretending their have done nothing else all their lives. We said men. That was a pen slip. We should have said journalists. We cannot resist the thought that had these journalists really made a regular habit of reading Addison, a recognizable result must have made itself apparent in the literary quality of their work. Not even the homage they pay to taste can explain the total absence of any such visible effect.

This is not to say that we consider Addison's literary style incomparably excellent, nor that we read him when we can lay our hands on something more congenial. In his parables or allegories—like that famous one picturing human life as a procession over a defective bridge, commanded to young students by elderly pedants—we find him awkward and unpleasing. This may be an error of taste. To each his appetite. Nor do we find in the essays, with all their dignified and fluent diction, that wealth of ideology that originality of thought, that novelty of point of view, which we find in Montaigne or Carlyle or Lamb. The American Emerson may (though we are not prepared to submit our reasons for this supposition) have played the "sedulous ape" to Addison. It is certain that Eli didn't, and we refuse to sleep with the man who would prefer Emerson to Eli.

There is, in spite of the dignity of his punctilious periods, a certain sprightliness and human touch about Addison that takes us back to him every now and then, on rainy Sundays, when there is no Bridge, or in some Philistine friend's library, when we cannot find anything but Walter Scott or the Works of Hall Caine or Marie Caine. You know the sort of thing where "Daniel Deronda," much thumbed, leans *wang auf wang* on Miller's "Old Red Sandstone," very clean, and only half of it cut. Where Addison scores, and where he might have scored much more, like Thackeray, with a satire less heavy, is in his delineation of human foibles and his occasional

successes in character drawing. That we simply cannot share Quiller Couch's enthusiasm for Addison is a source of some uneasiness to us, because we have studied that Cambridge Professor's lectures on English composition and found them wholly to our liking, both in sense and style. Then a thought thrusts itself forward that stiffens our independence. It is this. In recommending a model to the young writer commencing, were we restricted to a choice of two, Addison or Quiller, we should have no hesitation in naming Quiller Couch. In such studies there are no gains where there is no pleasure taken, and whereas Addison would nowadays seem a mere task to the ardent disciple of letters, Couch is ever a source of joy to all discoverers. It was Addison, was it not, who gave Milton his first real book? That's one against Addison, for though we shock unforgivably every conventional critic in the land, we intend to assert boldly that except for colour, some shreds and patches here and there, Milton was no true poet. In the same way Dr. Johnson boomed Addison, and we told Hongkong what we thought of Johnson fifteen years ago. They tell us that there was as much excuse for Addison's ignorance of philosophy as for Johnson's ignorance of science. That may be just. We are not worrying about the amour propre of either, since both are long past caring; our concern is the reader in 1920, and how they should affect him. The modern physician who should insist on loyal adhesion to the notions of Galen or of Paracelsus Bombastes Whysanname would be the occasion of a fine scandal. Why should we maintain any more reverence for the works of obsolete literary genius? Addison's treatment of the Pleasures of the Imagination may have been well enough two centuries ago; the editors of the *Manchester Guardian* or the *Athenaeum* would return it to-day with the usual printed slip. Just copy it out in fair typewriting, submit it, and see. We will wager an obolus, or a bottle of beer an it please you better, that the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* would return it as unsuitable, always providing that the name on the back of the first sheet of your copy is not a titled one. Pope, a younger writer with a larger vogue than Addison, quarreled with him, apparently owing to *jealousie de métier*, and wrote some very bitter verses at him. Here, indeed, we may love Addison, who met the attack by further friendly appreciation of the work of the younger man. The work deserved the praise, but the bad temper of the worker had hardly earned such tolerance and equanimity. Steele, by the way, was associated with Addison in journalism, and whose name is frequently coupled with his; seems to have been just an ordinary chump.

The Chinese Government s.s. "Iwo Maru" cleared for Yokohama to-day with 2,800 tons of rice.

Mrs. H. S. Morley and Miss E. A. McMillan were passengers arrived by the "Iyo Maru" to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak presenting a lovely silver bowl to the Hongkong University Union for their sports.

The Chinese Government s.s. "Iwo Maru" arrived from Calcutta yesterday with 406 tons of cargo and 29 bags of mail for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Iyo Maru" from London arrived this morning. Her cargo is 6,011 tons for onward ports and 743 for Hongkong. The "Iyo Maru" brought 54 bags of mail.

The s.s. "St. Albans" (Capt. Pitcher) arrived from Melbourne early this morning with 1,100 tons of cargo for here and 1,200 for elsewhere. Two Chinese died of senile decay during the voyage. The "St. Albans" brought an Australian mail.

Good work has been put in this summer upon the Chefoo Breakwater Construction. There is unfortunately little or no likelihood of the whole work being completed by the end of the year, as was anticipated at the commencement of the spring.

The week's return of communicable disease showed two cases of plague (one British, fatal), one of cholera, one of diphtheria, five of enteric, and five of c.s. fever. Since there were one case of plague, two of cholera, one of puerperal fever, and one of c.s. fever.

A case was heard in Butterworth Police Court, in which five Malays were charged with assault on a Kathi who was alleged to have arrived late to perform the nuptials at a wedding at Bagan Lebet Tafti. The accused were discharged. It was stated that the bride and bridegroom proceeded to another Kathi.

There seems to be difficulty in getting the kind of stone that is essential for the durability of the work. But the three caissons are in position. Quite a good stretch of the actual Breakwater is finished and it is quite a rendezvous for small row boats. Bathers too, are fond of diving off it.

The Victoria Theatre management inform us that owing to the insistent demands of many of their patrons they have been obliged to postpone the screening of "The Vicar of Wakefield" till to-morrow afternoon, instead of to-day. This afternoon, by special request, "The Prize Packets" are giving a matinee performance at the Victoria, and to-night they make their final bow in a very lengthy, new and well-selected bill which for variety and excellence will surprise many. The "Prize Packets" are going to Shanghai on Thursday and are not likely to return to Hongkong for a very long time. On Monday over two hundred persons failed to secure seats at the Victoria. It is likely that to-night the same thing may be witnessed.

This is from the *Financial News* of London, as quoted by Upton Sinclair:

"In this city it is realized that events are shaping more and more towards an international suzerainty over Russia, modelled on the British surveillance of Egypt. Such an event would transform Russian bonds into the cream of the international market."

"THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

The headline in this morning's paper, "Abolition of the Pass Office," gave us a gleam of illusive happiness. We thought that some of the seed the *China Mail* has been scattering had germinated. Perhaps it has, for this headline was over a letter by "A Citizen" who agrees with some of our views. He wrote:

"Sir—Most of the war restrictions have now been withdrawn, and it is difficult to see the necessity for retaining the Pass Office. I believe we have no longer any fear of enemies or spies in our midst; even if there be any they can serve no purpose as the war is over. Let us hope therefore that the present irritating restrictions on our movements will be withdrawn without further delay.—Yours, etc."

The arguments against the retention of the Pass Office are easily remembered. They are:

(1) Its stupid waste of public money when the need for it has gone.

(2) Its stupid waste of good policemen when the need for them is great.

THE "TAMING" MUTINY.

Seafaring men did not approve the sentence of six months which Mr. Orme passed on the mutinous Chinese stoker who wanted (they infer) to throw the third engineer into the flaming fiery furnace. We have no doubt that Mr. Orme was right in ruling that the law cannot infer the men's intentions; that they must be proved. Yet what else does it do when it punishes a man for trespass on private premises "with intent to commit a felony"?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 7 15/16d.

The C.N.S.s. "Taming" cleared for Manila to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The Indo-China s.s. "Fausang" cleared for Yokohama to-day with 2,800 tons of rice.

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RICE COMING FROM CANTON.

TEN THOUSAND PICULS.

As a result of arrangements made between Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Chan Lin Pak of Canton ten thousand piculs of Wuhi rice are to come from Canton for Hongkong use. The Military Governor of Canton has granted permission for this exportation.

DEALING WITH IT.

Last night a meeting was held at the Tung Wah Hospital to discuss the receipt and the disposal of this handsome contribution to our shortage. The meeting was attended by the Directors of the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals and Messrs. S. W. Tso, Fung Ping Shan, and many others.

Mr. Ho Sui Kwong presided. In opening the meeting Mr. Ho asked those present to elect representatives to go to Canton in this connection. The well chosen gentlemen Messrs. Li Yau Tsun and Tse Ka Po will proceed to Canton to-night. Mr. Ho then proposed subscriptions to meet the cost of this relief measure. He announced that Sir Robert Ho Tung wished to subscribe \$10,000—his absence at the meeting was caused by toothache. Mr. Ho also announced that he and Messrs. To Sze Tuan, Chiu Chow Sam, Tsi Ka Po, Lam Hon Ping, Tsang Yiu Ting, Lu Sui Cheuk, Lui Po Sang, Yiu Sau Kwan, Li Ying Chi \$500 each and afterward Mr. Fung Ping San subscribed \$1,500. Mr. Li Yao Chuen \$1,000 and Messrs. Liang Pat Yu, Chan King Wan \$500 each.

The meeting finally decided to hold another union meeting at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday next.

SUBSCRIBERS.

The list now stands:

Sir Robert Ho Tung \$10,000

Mr. Fung Ping San 1,500

Mr. Ho Sui Kwong 1,000

Mr. To Sze Tuan 1,000

Mr. Chiu Chow Sam 1,000

Mr. Tsi Ka Po 1,000

Mr. Lam Hon Ping 1,000

Mr. Tsang Yiu Ting 1,000

Mr. Lu Sui Cheuk 1,000

Mr. Lui Po Sang 500

Mr. Yiu Sau Kwan 500

Mr. Li Ying Chi 500

Mr. Liang Pat Yu 500

Mr. Chan King Wan 500

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WHO WAS THE JONAH?

SEAFARING SUPERSTITION LINGERED.

They that go down to the sea in ships see wonders, and the wonders they see are less miraculous than the wonders they persist in believing. To tell an old shellback that there is nothing in the Jonah notion is to invite his contempt of your understanding.

The China Mail has told the story of the steamer "Phoenicia," and her adventures in the recent typhoon. To hear Captain R. Mcleod la Sata describe that typhoon is to get the impression that even Joseph Conrad might have used more words than he did, and still have overlooked some.

"I have heard the wind scream. I've heard it whistle, and shriek and howl, but in all my experience I never heard it roar like that before," he said. "We ran across him yesterday, big, burly, bright as ever."

"Hello! Captain, for a man reported to be down with nervous prostration, you're looking pretty fit."

"He laughed. "Me prostate with nerves? I never had it in my life," he said. "I don't know how the newspaper men got that. Maybe because I went off in a hurry to see my wife. I could do with a lot more sleep yet, but that's my only trouble. Another thing they got wrong was that about the life belts. Mind you, the China Mail story was fine. It was well told. But I never ordered my crew to don the lifebelts. That would have scared the passengers. Some of them did set a bad example, but my Ningpo men behaved very well."

"Have you got compensation for your personal losses? We hear that your cabin gear, typewriter, gramophone, clothes etc., were lost?"

"Aye, and my chief officer's too. No, we haven't got anything yet, but we'll be paid up as soon as we get to Hongkong."

Dr. Koch: "That would indicate that the source of origin is likely to be widespread."

Chairman: "So far as we know, we are able to trace the history of the disease in connection with the Philippines, but the other cases occurred at different places and there did not seem to be any connection between them."

Dr. Koch: "That would indicate that the source of origin is likely to be widespread."

Chairman: "That is negatived by the small number of cases."

Mrs. Hickling stated that inquiries had been made and it was discovered that people obtained their water from the taps and their fruit from the vicinity of the places where cholera cases had occurred.

Dr. Koch: "It would be a good plan to make arrangements to have the water-supply examined bacteriologically."

Mrs. Hickling replied that that had been done.

The Chairman remarked that cholera was due to the water-supply.

Dr. Koch: "I certainly do not think so."

By the way, the gap on the ship is that we must have a Jaws on board. In two and a half years I had no accident, and then a regular progression of trouble started."

"Nonsense," Captain. "You don't seriously mean that."

"Maybe I do and maybe I don't. But what do you make of this? When we left last voyage, we had to return two hours after with the starboard boiler leaking."

"But starboard boilers have been known to leak before yours did."

"It isn't only that. On making our second start the telegraph carried away."

"Ah."

"And at Saigon the engine room steward boy was drowned accidentally."

"Yes, but . . ."

"Stand by. When we were leaving, a passenger lying on the hatch had an awning stretcher drop on his head, and he died."

"All these incidents are liable to happen on any trip, aren't they?"

"I hope not. But I'm not alone yet. The next thing was the boiler tubes leaking so badly that we thought she had sprung something in the gale. Then the steam steering gear went wrong, and we couldn't see anything amiss with it. We stopped the hand gear, and that went. We tried the steam gear again, hoping to find out what was wrong with it, and it had come right by itself. Wasn't that queer?"

We drifted 63 miles out of our position, and passed right through the vortex of the typhoon without knowing it. I never saw a typhoon like it. The next was a hot bearing that developed below. Then when we were getting into Kowloon, another queer thing happened. She refused her helm and paid off. Finally, when that stopped, she took charge and tried to knock Kowloon off the map. On the ship they are not asking if there is a Jonah aboard. They are speculating as to who is the Jonah."

"Well, don't fling him overboard if you find him, Captain. Whales are rarer than they used to be. Even if he came to Hongkong in the hold of a whale, the Post Office would probably have it up against him."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919.

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FOR
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	28th Sept.

FOR
CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR	2nd Sept.	Due Calcutta 28th Sept.
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SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	
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KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 13th August.

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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Fuso Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	West Conoe	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th August.
Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China Mail S.S. Co.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Sept.
Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 2nd August.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	The Admiral Line	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 2nd August.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Africa Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th August.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shil, &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th August.
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Kumgang	Aki Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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Australian Ports via Japan	Coxart	The Admiral Line	On 9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Portland	Bintang	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 28th August.
San Francisco	Java-China-Japan Lijn	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	About 28th August.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Java-China-Japan Lijn	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Rangoon Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th August.
Shanghai	A. Apco	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th August.
Choyang	Choyang	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Aug. at D'light.
Kwanzan	Butterfield & Swire	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th Aug. at D'light.
Tean	Butterfield & Swire	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th Aug. at D'light.
Van Wierwick	Java-China-Japan Lijn	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Sochi Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Aug. at 10 a.m.
Amoy & Foochow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Manila	Haitan	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Loongsang	Dowell & Co. Ltd.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th Aug.
Borneo Maru	Dowell & Co. Ltd.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Aug.
Totomi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th August.
Amazon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th August.
Kitano Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Aug. at Noon
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Tacoma Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th Sept.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will

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loon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from

Godown on and after August 6.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless

notice has been given prior to steamer's

arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where

they will be examined on any Tuesdays

and Fridays between the hours of 10.45

a.m. and noon within the free storage

period.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the steamer's Godown,

and all Goods remaining undelivered

after August 11, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must

be presented to the undersigned on or

before August 26, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer

"AG APENO R."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will

be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-

NEWS FROM HOME

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, May 30.

BACK FROM THE SHADE OF DEATH.

Soldom have I seen people so stirred as when the news came through that Harry Hawker and Commander Grieve, the airmen who attempted to cross the Atlantic by aeroplane, had been picked up and were being landed in the North of Scotland. It was Sunday afternoon, a week after the start, and six days after a storm that seemed to have cut off all communication with the intrepid men, that Lloyds agent in the far Hebrides signalled a passing Danish tramp steamer, which carried no wireless and learned that Hawker and Grieve were aboard.

Soon after noon, as the crowds were enjoying the sun of a glorious day, they were amazed to see news boys running along with special editions announcing the rescue. The papers sold like wildfire, men paying as much as £2 merely to look at the news. In the evening, in places further out, the clergy announced the news from the pulpits and the Church bells were rung. Altogether it was summed up on all sides as "The happiest day since the Armistice."

Everybody save one had given them up lost. The one exception was Mrs. Hawker, who smiled all through the week and told her friends to cheer up for there would be good news by the Sunday. "Sunday is my lucky day," said she. And sure enough the news came true. Mrs. Hawker was the least excited person in her neighbourhood, for, as she put it "she knew it all along."

How keen was the interest was shown in one newspaper office with which I am familiar. They handled every evening something like a thousand telephone inquiries as to news of the airmen. The *Daily Mail* is allotting £5,000 as a compensation prize for them, and I understand that this will be divided in the proportions that were agreed upon when they won the £10,000 prize for a successful flight—that is to say, Hawker will have £3,500 and Grieve £1,500. The prize of £10,000 for a completely successful flight stands as before, and as I write several entrants intend to make a bid for it. London's greeting to the men has been a royal one. Lecture and other offers have reached them from all over the world, at princely fees.

EMPIRE DAY.

Never have I seen a more impressive sight than the celebration of Empire Day in Hyde Park, at which a choir of 10,000 voices sang patriotic songs and hymns like "The Old Hundredth." It was an amazing crowd, grouped in a natural amphitheatre on the north side of the Park, with the trees in their fresh Spring greenery serving as a bright border. Whichever way one looked, for a square mile there was a mass of humanity in summer garb, close ranked yet so little crowded that scores of thousands sat on the grass whenever they were tired of standing. As a demonstration of the soundness of the loyalty in the heart of the Empire it was effective to the last degree, and must have been disheartening to any stray Bolshevik who wandered that way. When the King, Queen, Princess Mary and other members of the Royal Family arrived there was a full-throated welcome, and I should say that a quarter of a million of the King's subjects sang the National Anthem, led by the massed bands of the Guards. Again, at a later stage, when in response to a great shout the King and Queen mounted the conductor's rostrum, the entire throng leaped to its feet and the enthusiasm of their shouts seemed to sweep the leaves of the great trees encircling them. As the Royal Family left, the demonstration was renewed, overseas soldiers taking an active part in voicing the loyalty of the Empire.

As to the concert itself, it had a majesty about it that gave the performance something of the tone of a solemn thanksgiving. The heartfelt emotions of all were plain to see. The thrill of thankfulness and victory was over all. What impressed me more than anything else was the orderliness and patience of the people; for great as the sound of the massed bands is in other surroundings, in the amphitheatre of the open park the outer fringes of the crowd heard no more than a mere tinkle of occasional notes, so long as the instruments alone were in use. But when the choir joined with their thousands of human voices their success was all the more striking, for the volume of sound carried over all in such items as "Hallelujah Chorus," "Land of Hope and Glory," and "God Save the Prince of Wales." The conductor, Dr. Charles Harris, was admirable. He handled his huge choir with quite astonishing skill, and by his personal force led on the throng to such developing enthusiasm and patriotic fervour that after every verse of "Rule Britannia" there was a long demonstration. Nobody who was present will ever forget the scene.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Discontent with the Government's policy as to the development of trade and industry continues to grow. Mr. Follett Holt, a business man who went out with a Combinant to study the system in South America, has jarred officialdom badly by round

by indicting the diplomats as being worse than useless for the furtherance of trade. Probably a similar man on a tour of the Far East would present a similar report. What he advocates is a corps of properly trained business experts in touch with an advisory committee of local business men and superintended in London by a council of commercial experts who would act as honorary advisers to the Imperial Government. Of course the diplomats are against him, and Dilly and Dally will attempt to shelve the acceptance of his report, but the times are not what they were, and it is quite likely that the Government will be forced to "get a move on."

There is some sign of grace in the news that the sanction of the Treasury has been secured to a great scheme which, in brief, is that the Government should insure British import goods while lying in a warehouse or store in the area of Russia covered by the insurance until the time of sale to the purchaser; and Russian exports from the time of purchase until the goods are loaded on board at a Russian port. Traders would pay a premium yet to be fixed and the Government would stand the loss or might even make a profit if Russia settles down quickly under the influence of reviving trade. The Overseas Department of the Board of Trade is behind the scheme and points out that if it is adopted banks will be able to make advances to traders in respect of goods shipped to Russia, and of goods Russia is sending in exchange to this country.

If this scheme goes through we may reasonably hope to see its principles extended elsewhere. Men familiar with Russia are not altogether pessimistic with regard to the Russian future. They regard Bolshevism as a disease and believe it has already run a long way on its course towards a cure. From the innate superstition and devoutness of the peasants they expect a return to religion and order. A new Czar is a probable development, but they will be surprised if he is a Romanoff. In all probability someone quite outside the old order of things will be called upon to re-establish Russia out of its ashes.

THINGS TO BE DEARER STILL.
The outlook for us is none to pleasant next winter. With the coming of peace it is anticipated that there will be such an enormous demand for food and raw materials in the denuded Central Empires of Europe that we shall be competing in the markets of a harassed world for our supplies. Leather goods are especially pointed to as calculated to soar to enormous heights.

Even such things as furs, at the resumed sales, have been the subject of excited competition. Buyers have flocked from all Europe as well as from Canada and the United States. Silver fox has realised as much as £50 a skin, blue fox £150, white fox £18, skunk £2-10, and musquash 15'. Even the common mink skins are worth 16' each, and farmers who used to kill them and throw them away are finding the skins a very profitable side line. For comparison it is interesting to recall that the price for white fox for years before the war was about 4-6 and for musquash fourpence. These prices are for the raw state, and you can easily imagine how far the cost will mount before milady dons her cloak in the finished state of Bond Street or Regent Street.

Equally remarkable are the prices that are being paid at sales of motor cars and cycles that have been collected from the war depots for clearance. They may be practically only a frame and a collection of broken bits, but they sell at the pre-war cost of a new car, and often even above it.

AN EXCHANGE.
While Germany is squirming over the peace terms, and Austria is letting the world hear a preliminary whimper, the Russian Bolsheviks are handing over some of our officers in order to secure one or two of their own men now in our hands. An interesting story lies behind the men they are most anxious about, and in exchange for him we are receiving about a score of British officers held captive in Moscow for many months. The Bolshevik is Bashkolinoff, formerly a sub-lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Navy, who afterwards became the equivalent of our First Sea Lord in the Bolshevik naval administration. Some months ago he and a petty officer set out from Kronstadt to a destroyer to examine the possibility of laying a minefield as a protection against our ships. That vessel was captured, and Bashkolinoff was found hiding under some sacks, his identity being disclosed to us by a member of his crew, believed to be an Estonian. The two were brought as prisoners to England. Bashkolinoff's wife began to raise an agitation in Russia to the Bolshevik administration got into negotiation with the British special mission in Moscow and an arrangement was made to exchange the two for a score of British, the latter including five members of the R.N.R.

WONDERFUL MAY.
We had a late winter and wet start for Spring, but May has atoned for all. It has scarcely rained a drop during the month, and everywhere the backwardness of foliage and buds has been made up by the pro-

\$1,000 A YEAR TO 10/- A WEEK.

PLIGHT OF SHANGHAI WOMAN.

After enjoying an income of over £1,000 a year for several years, the British-born wife of a German has been granted out-relief at the rate of 10s. per week by the Ticehurst Guardians, writes the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent.

It was reported to the guardians that the woman received over £1,000 a year separation allowance from her husband until September 1917.

The couple were married in 1902 in Shanghai, and ten years later the husband obtained a separation from his wife on the ground that she suffered from fits. This, it was stated, was a sufficient reason under German law for a separation.

In September, 1917, the husband stopped the allowance owing to the failure of his business in China, and the woman was now reported to be destitute.

long spell of faultless sunshine. Reports from Devonshire and elsewhere indicate a bumper fruit crop, and meanwhile the country is looking its loveliest. Some parts are even getting rain, such is the unworded dryness of the month.

As a result the river, the resorts of all kinds, and the racemeetings are variegated with the richest hues of dress and equipment. Never have the fashionable dressmakers been so busy. They literally cannot get abreast of their orders, so it must be admitted that for the time being, at any rate, there is the appearance of prosperity in the land.

A PROFITABLE GAME.

Such is the craze for luxurious transport that expert thieves are busily engaged in snatching high class motor cars left momentarily unattended outside hotels and clubs. Scores of them have been spirited away, repainted and sold at big profits. A ringleader has been arrested who, it is proved, has been making a huge income in this way, and living on the fat of the land. His capture has not stopped the traffic, however, and the game goes merrily on. On one occasion a doctor drove his car to his house, mounted the steps and was engaged in opening his front door when, on looking round, he saw a smart thief driving off with his car and waving him a farewell as he went.

THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

At the same time we had on Monday a demonstration of what we may expect if the Government allows the problem of unemployment to drift. At present the out-of-work donation is some palliative, but even so the men in their thousands are incensed. What they will be if doles stop and they are still unemployed may be easily imagined. In their fight with the police outside the House of Commons they showed—what was to be expected—that as trained soldiers they are liable to resort to organised violence, now that discipline no longer controls them. The fracas, in itself, was of no great moment but as an omen it is serious. What they chiefly demand is work, and they are especially angry because women are being kept on at work which before the war was done by men. With the cost of living soaring higher and higher and the winter prospects bleak, they want a settlement before their plight becomes even more grave. In all probability nothing on a large scale will be done for them before Peace is signed. But after that the labour problem is the most pressing that the Government will have to meet.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Another victim to public duty is Sir Albert Stanley, who has had to resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade after war service of an exceptionally trying, devoted and successful kind. He was it who left the highly paid railway job to take this office, with its ludicrously scattered departments, its overlapping with other ministries, and its limitations imposed by a niggard treasury. Whatever else may be said of him, he carried through the coal rationing system that curbed the greed of the rich and made it possible for the poor to "keep the home fires burning" in the past two winters. In the middle of an attack of influenza the railway troubles recurred, through the breach of faith of the employees, and Sir Albert threw himself, against his doctor's orders, into the task of finding a settlement. This he achieved, but the strain was so great on his health that he has been ill ever since. Now he is to take a health trip of some months to America. He will retain his seat as member for Ashton-under-Lyne, for no doubt the Government are not anxious to have any more risky bye-elections just now. Sir Auckland Geddes will "carry on" in his stead at the Board of Trade for the present, until he leaves England to be President of McGill University, Canada.

LORD FRENCH'S "1914."

The last instalment of Field-Marshal Viscount French's account of the military events of 1914, in which he took the leading part, was published in the *Daily Telegraph* recently. It has been privilege to provide this distinguished soldier with a medium through which he has been able to reach the Empire which he has served so faithfully for a period of over half a century in peace as in war. In the war which has now closed, let it be said without hesitation, his name will live as the great leader of men who was mainly instrumental, first, in checking the enemy's rush, and secondly, in saving the Channel ports. Lord French has given to the nation, as only he could, an absorbing narrative of the fortunes and misfortunes which attended the Expeditionary Force during the opening and critical period of the struggle which was to determine the future of all the inhabitants of the globe. After an interval of four and a half years, the reserve maintained as long as hostilities continued is as Mr. Asquith has stated, no longer necessary. We would put the matter higher than that. The country has a right to know all that happened in those days on the Western Front, when everything we value, tangible and intangible, was menaced—the security of this country, suffering under all the disadvantages, as well as enjoying the advantages, of an island, the cause of civilisation, whose standard we have borne in the uttermost parts of the world, and our prestige. All was at stake in conditions in which the Fleet could not protect us, for if the enemy had succeeded in seizing the Channel ports at that period, no efforts on our part would have been of any avail. For we were in no state to adapt our strategy to conditions in which even the Straits of Dover would have been in the enemy's control. The Expeditionary Force saved us; not the Grand Fleet away in the North, but that small body of seasoned and devoted troops, possessing a sharper fighting edge than any men who ever handled sword or rifle, with a sprinkling of Territorials, to whose memory we all well pay homage. Lord French commanded these men, and, as his words have revealed, he was proud of the trust reposed in him by the troops as well as by the nation. He was confronted with an ordeal such as no officer had faced before in the history of nations. He had confidence in the small but superb instrument in his charge, and that confidence was gloriously justified. And now, the struggle being over, he has set down his story of those months in order that the British people of to-day, and those who come after, may realise all that they owe to the men of all ranks for the unparalleled service which they rendered, many of them offering up on the common altar all that they had to give to their country.

We do not pause to discuss the suggestion that the Field-Marshal, now that his association with the Army has definitely ceased, should have resisted the temptation to tell his fellow-countrymen at first hand what these men did, and what difficulties these men did, and what difficulties he had to contend against. An officer of this high rank, even though he live to celebrate his hundredth birthday, is always on the Active List, in that respect differing from Admirals of the Fleet. So that, unless Lord French was to leave posterity in ignorance of what actually happened, in contradiction from what rumour has spoken of, this was as good an opportunity of writing his reminiscences as any, and, indeed, he would have been mistaken had he waited for memory after a lapse of many years plays strange tricks. If the truth ought to be told, as it has been in a soldierly way, without reservation or prevarication, now was the time for doing so. The book which Messrs. Constable will publish in due course, and it will be read and re-read by men and women still unborn. Is it a small thing that we of this generation as well as posterity should learn of the thoughts that passed through the active mind of the great soldier who was in command of the British forces on the Western Front during those fateful days? Does not the revelation explain many incidents which were difficult to understand? Lord French would not claim, we are sure, that he has written a full and final history of this period. What he has done is to provide material on which, in association with much else, the historian, viewing events from the mountain of years, and obtaining therefrom the proper perspective, will work. In our opinion, and we believe that it is generally shared, it would have been subject for the deepest regret, representing a real loss to the nation and the Empire, if Lord French had kept silence, particularly as at an early date—probably this year—the official history dealing with the military events of 1914 will be published. There is virtue in personality, and in the narrative which we have been proud to publish the Field-Marshal has revealed himself, while at the same time giving us his ripe judgment, almost invariably kindly, of the officers in high command who served under him. But what we value perhaps more than all, and therein we believe we are anticipating the opinion of those who will come after us, are the tributes which he pays to the regimental officers and their men. Regulars as well as Territorials. The future lies before us unknown, but whatever the fate of this Empire, whatever its defects, is marked by a desire to do justice to one and all. We do not suggest that in some respects, as for instance, in connection with Lord Kitchener's intervention and the landing of men in Belgium when Antwerp was in danger, his military career ended, should with his own hands have weaved a laurel wreath in honour of their great deeds.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

BISHOP'S REGRET.

The Bishop of Salisbury thinks Bishops have quite enough work to do without attending the House of Lords. Writing in the *Diocesan Gazette*, he says—

"I am receiving letters kindly congratulating me upon succeeding to a seat in the House of Lords. I hope I shall not be thought ungrateful if I say that I do not regard it as matter for congratulation, while recognising the privilege of belonging to that assembly.

"I have always held that the presence of the Bishops in the House of Lords, except a few, representing the rest, was unnecessary and, in view of the excessive modern demands upon a Bishop's time and strength, undesirable.

"I find that the work of a diocese, extending over the whole of Dorset and three-quarters of Wiltshire, is more than sufficient, and I fail to see how it is to be satisfactorily done if these frequent visits to London are demanded.

"During May I have motored over 1,800 miles, in some cases a single engagement meaning 100 miles."

ON TRIAL.

THE KAISER'S BOOM.

The Kaiser is enjoying the greatest boom of his life. We are told that twenty-three Powers are to sign the requisition for his delivery. He is to have an international tribunal, including a Japanese judge. The Tower of London is to be swept and garnished. The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* have quarrelled about the Tower, and now the *Daily Mail* has got its back up, and the Kaiser is going to the Tower if Lord Northcliffe has to overthrow the Government and declare war on Holland to do it.

The Traitor's Gate is to have a new coat of paint, new sandstone is to be scattered round the Block, and the ghosts are to be mobilised and munitioned by the Society for Psychological Research, assisted by two trusts knights Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Conan Doyle.

Not the least impressive part of the ceremony is the Pageant of Sacrifice. Five Imperial Sons, Beethoven-Holweg (appropriately attired in a scrap of paper), Hindenburg (with all his nails stuck in him), the Captain of Kopenick (who, though dead, liveth in the spirit) and possibly others, will in turn offer themselves for vivisection in the Kaiser's place. The Crown Prince was expected to offer himself, but he is interested in a show of his own, and the sight of the Block gives him an uncomfortable feeling in the neck. Besides, there is the Dynasty to think of. Von Tirpitz would have been delighted, but he suffers so horribly from sea-sickness that he decided to stay in Switzerland instead. It is a pity, because there was really no risk for Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Lloyd George both want the Kaiser and refuse to be deceived by subterfuges.

One thing that will make the trial interesting will be the necessary omission of such formalities as that of informing the prisoner that he is charged under 47 of Geo. III. cap. 172 sec. 53 'subsec. 19 et seq., because there are no such provisions.'

It is a case for making precedents. It has not yet been decided who shall cross-examine the prisoner. Sir Edward Carson, of course, has some claims to consideration and it might be entertaining to hear him try his well-known style on the Kaiser. Probably he would not score, however, as the Kaiser might refuse to answer, and it would be impossible to give him three months for "contempt." Indeed, suppose the Kaiser refuses to plead, there is no longer any *prima facie* evidence to make him. If instead of sending a judge Japan sent a prosecutor and a staff of police, it is possible that the Kaiser would produce an extremely interesting voluntary confession. Mr. William Le Queux might be put on to ask the leading questions.

In a way the Kaiser's best course is to refuse to plead. For if he does plead he is between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

The trial gives the Kaiser an amount of importance which his natural talents do not warrant. Something might be done to make up for this were the trial conducted in the spirit of Mr. H. G. Wells's vision of the Last Judgment. In that little fantasy a Bad King started boasting about what a terrible fellow he'd been. He felt deeply humiliated when the Recording Angel revealed his monstrous crimes due to indigestion. The Court might deliver something of this sort:

"William Hohenzollern, the evidence shows that you are a man of average but unequal parts, whose natural vanity has been fostered by sycophants, and whose small mentality has been distorted by a defective education. As a clerk you might have enjoyed the respect of your employer. As a king you have only earned the contempt of your subjects. On behalf of the Government that this Court represents, we beg you to accept our apologies for having allowed a system to exist which has done your character irreparable damage."

But the whole business seems rather a foolish one. The Court can only exist and the trial can only take place by virtue of illegalities at every step. They may be called precedents, if that term is preferable, but it is obvious that the accused is not a personage on whose account it is worth while to override so many of the legal sanctions which the experience of generations has proved expedient. The only result the trial can have is to inflame a vanity already morbid. Of course, if it amuses the populace that may be sufficient justification, for it is the populace which has suffered most.

It may be hoped at least that Wilhelm will see the paper which unkindly describes his trial as a "Lloyd George stunt." Theoretically it would flatter his vanity to be reckoned a factor in the government of the British Empire. In practice it would probably chasten his spirit considerably to realize that he was merely a counter—and not a leading one—in the political game of an ambitious Welsh attorney who once described his proceedings in Belgium as those of a common burglar.—*Japan Chronicle*.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 6, 11a. 30°. No returns from Vladivostok and Japan. Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China, and decreased slightly over Formosa and the Amakiriwa Islands.

There is to be a depression to the east of the Bassac Channel.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m

TURRITELLA'S SECRET.

(Continued from Page 2.)
Dimly we could discern two boats, one on the port and one on the starboard side of us, both crowded with occupants, who were abering in some strange tongue like a lot of excited monkeys.

Just as we came abreast of the strange ship we saw a cloud of smoke shoot up from her, which was followed by the heavy thud of an explosion. Next moment there came another heavy thud, and we saw that the "Turritella" was beginning to sink by the head. We steamed past her and began to circle round her at a respectful distance, for ships which carry explosives may carry them in the form of torpedoes. Gradually the Eastern sky began to flash red; the hue was reflected by the sea, until one could have fancied that the stricken ship was staining the waters with her blood, and then we saw a third boat rowing away from the wreck in the direction of the other two. We swung round to return and pick them up.

As we approached the first two boats we realised why we had failed to understand the language. They were full of Chinese, all talking at once, in a state of hysterical agitation. We waited eagerly for the third boat. As it drew up alongside our gangway two officers stepped briskly up the ladder, and were followed by 26 men, each wearing a round blue cap with two black ribbons falling down behind. Across the front of the cap ribbon was printed in gold letters Kaiserliche Marine. We had not been fooled after all.

The story of the "Turritella" is briefly this. She had been captured from the Germans early in the war. In February, 1917, she set out from Shanghai with a Chinese crew and British officers; she put into Rangoon to pick up cargo, and again into Colombo, where she spent some days loading up. She left Colombo on February 23, 1917, and four days later walked straight into the jaws of the "Wolf." Her British officers and men were taken aboard the raider as prisoners, but the Chinese remained in her. A German prize crew then took possession of her; she was loaded up with mines, and sent off to Aden to lay her eggs just outside the harbour. Her subsequent movements had all been carefully planned to fit in with the programme revealed by the ship's papers. On March 6 she was due at Perim, where she intended to call, looking as innocent as a lamb, with her Chinese crew on the upper deck, and her German ratings stowed below. Thence she was to proceed to the Red Sea to lay more mines, and afterwards to rejoin the "Wolf" at a rendezvous.

Could she have carried out this programme if she had not happened to fall in with us? There was at least a sporting chance. Her second officer spoke English as fluently as his own language, and without any trace of an accent. He had spent eight years in our merchant service, and had the manners and bearing of an English officer. But the weak spot in the company was evidently the signalman. That signal, "Why did you not stop me when I was passing Aden," was brilliant. It showed real genius. But the signalman completely ruined it by spelling Aden with a "t."

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 6th AUGUST, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Banks ... \$ 690 n.

Marine Insurances ... \$ 430 n.

Canton Ins. ... T. 220 b.

North China Ins. ... \$ 600 b.

Union Ins. ... \$ 650 b.

Yantze Ins. ... T. 150 b.

Far Easters ... T. 15 b.

Fire Insurances ... \$ 138 b.

China Fire Ins. ... \$ 340 b.

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... \$ 340 b.

Shipping.

Dowships ... \$ 96 b.

H.K. Steamboats ... \$ 24 b. ex div.

Indo-China (Prel.) ... \$ 33 b.

Do. (Def.) ... \$ 38 b.

Shell Transports ... \$ 24 b. cum r.

Star Ferries ... \$ 35 b.

Raffles.

China Sugars ... \$ 164 b.

Malabon Sugars ... \$ 45 b.

Mines.

Kai Lan Mining Adm. ... \$ 60 b.

Langkawi ... T. 194 n.

Shanghai Loans ... \$ 100 b.

Shan Explorations ... \$ 210 b.

Raids ... \$ 45 b.

Trough Min. ... \$ 45 b.

Ura Caplans ... \$ 45 b.

Dover Wharves, Godown, etc.

H. & W. Docks ... \$ 108 b.

Shad Docks ... T. 121 b.

New Engineering ... T. 26 n.

Lands, Hotels & Businesses.

Central Estates ... \$ 1694 b.

Hongkong Hotels ... \$ 124 b.

Hongkong Lands ... \$ 1514 b.

Humphreys ... \$ 840 b.

Kowloon Lands ... \$ 46 b.

Land Reclamation ... \$ 170 b.

West Points ... \$ 64 n.

Coron Mills.

Two Cottons ... T. 313 b.

Kung Yiks ... 729 b.

Lion King Mows ... \$ 207 b.

Orionals ... T. 112 b.

Shanghai Cottons ... \$ 205 b.

Yangtzeopos ... T. 14 b.

Miscellaneous.

Cements ... \$ 61 b.

China-Borneo ... \$ 15 b.

China Light Oil \$ 56.80 & New 1.80 b.

China-Provident ... \$ 90 b.

Dairy Farms ... \$ 75 b.

H.K. Electric ... \$ 34 b.

Macao Do ... \$ 23 b.

Hongkong Poco ... \$ 51 b.

Peak Tramways (Old) ... \$ 71 b.

do.

Steam Laundry ... \$ 31 b.

H.K. Steel Foundry ... \$ 18 b.

Water-boats ... \$ 15 b. sa.

Watsons ... \$ 35 b.

Powells ... \$ 12 b.

Wisemans ... \$ 29 b.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A is a general rule all you need to do

is to adopt a diet suited to your

and occupation and to keep your

bowels regular. When you feel that you

have eaten too much and when consti-

tuted, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

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keeps.

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